

## Appendix I1

# *Threatened and Endangered Species Lists*

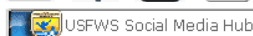
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# Ecological Services

Southwest Region

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List of species by county for  
Texas:

Counties Selected: Bexar

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Bexar County

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Endangered Species

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Energy

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Texas Coastal Program

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Field Offices

Common Name	Scientific Name	Species Group	Listing Status	Species Image	Species Distribution Map	Critical Habitat	More Info
[unnamed] ground beetle	<i>Rhadine infernalis</i>	Insects	E			Final	P
[unnamed] ground beetle	<i>Rhadine exilis</i>	Insects	E			Final	P
black-capped Vireo	<i>Vireo atricapilla</i>	Birds	E				P
Braken Bat Cave Meshweaver	<i>Cicurina venii</i>	Arachnids	E	No Image		Final	P
Cokendolpher Cave Harvestman	<i>Texella cokendolpheri</i>	Arachnids	E	No Image		Final	P
Comal Springs dryopid beetle	<i>Stygoparnus comalensis</i>	Insects	E				P
Comal Springs riffle beetle	<i>Heterelmis comalensis</i>	Insects	E				P
fountain darter	<i>Etheostoma fonticola</i>	Fishes	E				P
golden-cheeked warbler (=wood)	<i>Dendroica chrysoparia</i>	Birds	E				P
Government Canyon Bat Cave Meshweaver	<i>Cicurina vespera</i>	Arachnids	E	No Image		Final	P
Government Canyon Bat Cave Spider	<i>Neoleptoneta microps</i>	Arachnids	E	No Image		Final	P
Helotes mold beetle	<i>Batrissodes ventyivi</i>	Insects	E	No Image		Final	P
Madla's Cave Meshweaver	<i>Cicurina madla</i>	Arachnids	E			Final	P
Peck's cave amphipod	<i>Stygobromus (=Stygonectes) pecki</i>	Crustaceans	E				P
Robber Baron Cave Meshweaver	<i>Cicurina baronia</i>	Arachnids	E	No Image		Final	P
San Marcos salamander	<i>Eurycea nana</i>	Amphibians	T				P
Texas blind salamander	<i>Typhlomolge rathbuni</i>	Amphibians	E				P
Texas wild-rice	<i>Zizania texana</i>	Flowering Plants	E				P
whooping crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	Birds	E, EXPN				P

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## BEXAR COUNTY

### AMPHIBIANS

		Federal Status	State Status
<b>Cascade Caverns salamander</b>	<i>Eurycea latitans complex</i>		T
endemic; subaquatic; springs and caves in Medina River, Guadalupe River, and Cibolo Creek watersheds within Edwards Aquifer area			
<b>Comal blind salamander</b>	<i>Eurycea tridentifera</i>		T
endemic; semi-troglobitic; found in springs and waters of caves			
<b>Texas salamander</b>	<i>Eurycea neotenes</i>		
endemic; troglobitic; springs, seeps, cave streams, and creek headwaters; often hides under rocks and leaves in water; restricted to Helotes and Leon Creek drainages			

### ARACHNIDS

		Federal Status	State Status
<b>Bracken Bat Cave meshweaver</b>	<i>Cicurina venii</i>	LE	
small, eyeless, or essentially eyeless spider; karst features in north and northwest Bexar County			
<b>Cokendolpher cave harvestman</b>	<i>Texella cokendolpheri</i>	LE	
small, eyeless harvestman; karst features in north and northwest Bexar County			
<b>Government Canyon Bat Cave meshweaver</b>	<i>Cicurina vespera</i>	LE	
small, eyeless, or essentially eyeless spider; karst features in north and northwest Bexar County			
<b>Government Canyon Bat Cave spider</b>	<i>Neoleptoneta microps</i>	LE	
small, eyeless, or essentially eyeless spider; karst features in north and northwest Bexar County			
<b>Madla Cave meshweaver</b>	<i>Cicurina madla</i>	LE	
small, eyeless, or essentially eyeless spider; karst features in north and northwest Bexar County			
<b>Robber Baron Cave meshweaver</b>	<i>Cicurina baronia</i>	LE	
small, eyeless, or essentially eyeless spider; karst features in north and northwest Bexar County			

### BIRDS

		Federal Status	State Status
<b>American Peregrine Falcon</b>	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	DL	T
year-round resident and local breeder in west Texas, nests in tall cliff eyries; also, migrant across state from more northern breeding areas in US and Canada, winters along coast and farther south; occupies wide range of habitats during migration, including urban, concentrations along coast and barrier islands; low-altitude migrant, stopovers at leading landscape edges such as lake shores, coastlines, and barrier islands.			

## BEXAR COUNTY

### BIRDS

		Federal Status	State Status
<b>Arctic Peregrine Falcon</b>	<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>	DL	
migrant throughout state from subspecies' far northern breeding range, winters along coast and farther south; occupies wide range of habitats during migration, including urban, concentrations along coast and barrier islands; low-altitude migrant, stopovers at leading landscape edges such as lake shores, coastlines, and barrier islands.			
<b>Black-capped Vireo</b>	<i>Vireo atricapilla</i>	LE	E
oak-juniper woodlands with distinctive patchy, two-layered aspect; shrub and tree layer with open, grassy spaces; requires foliage reaching to ground level for nesting cover; return to same territory, or one nearby, year after year; deciduous and broad-leaved shrubs and trees provide insects for feeding; species composition less important than presence of adequate broad-leaved shrubs, foliage to ground level, and required structure; nesting season March-late summer			
<b>Golden-cheeked Warbler</b>	<i>Setophaga chrysoparia</i>	LE	E
juniper-oak woodlands; dependent on Ashe juniper (also known as cedar) for long fine bark strips, only available from mature trees, used in nest construction; nests are placed in various trees other than Ashe juniper; only a few mature junipers or nearby cedar brakes can provide the necessary nest material; forage for insects in broad-leaved trees and shrubs; nesting late March-early summer			
<b>Interior Least Tern</b>	<i>Sterna antillarum athalassos</i>	LE	E
subspecies is listed only when inland (more than 50 miles from a coastline); nests along sand and gravel bars within braided streams, rivers; also know to nest on man-made structures (inland beaches, wastewater treatment plants, gravel mines, etc); eats small fish and crustaceans, when breeding forages within a few hundred feet of colony			
<b>Mountain Plover</b>	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>		
breeding: nests on high plains or shortgrass prairie, on ground in shallow depression; nonbreeding: shortgrass plains and bare, dirt (plowed) fields; primarily insectivorous			
<b>Peregrine Falcon</b>	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	DL	T
both subspecies migrate across the state from more northern breeding areas in US and Canada to winter along coast and farther south; subspecies (F. p. anatum) is also a resident breeder in west Texas; the two subspecies' listing statuses differ, F.p. tundrius is no longer listed in Texas; but because the subspecies are not easily distinguishable at a distance, reference is generally made only to the species level; see subspecies for habitat.			
<b>Sprague's Pipit</b>	<i>Anthus spragueii</i>	C	
only in Texas during migration and winter, mid September to early April; short to medium distance, diurnal migrant; strongly tied to native upland prairie, can be locally common in coastal grasslands, uncommon to rare further west; sensitive to patch size and avoids edges.			
<b>Western Burrowing Owl</b>	<i>Athene cunicularia hypugaea</i>		
open grasslands, especially prairie, plains, and savanna, sometimes in open areas such as vacant lots near human habitation or airports; nests and roosts in abandoned burrows			
<b>White-faced Ibis</b>	<i>Plegadis chihi</i>		T

## BEXAR COUNTY

### BIRDS

		Federal Status	State Status
prefers freshwater marshes, sloughs, and irrigated rice fields, but will attend brackish and saltwater habitats; nests in marshes, in low trees, on the ground in bulrushes or reeds, or on floating mats			
<b>Whooping Crane</b>	<i>Grus americana</i>	LE	E
potential migrant via plains throughout most of state to coast; winters in coastal marshes of Aransas, Calhoun, and Refugio counties			
<b>Wood Stork</b>	<i>Mycteria americana</i>		T
forages in prairie ponds, flooded pastures or fields, ditches, and other shallow standing water, including salt-water; usually roosts communally in tall snags, sometimes in association with other wading birds (i.e. active heronries); breeds in Mexico and birds move into Gulf States in search of mud flats and other wetlands, even those associated with forested areas; formerly nested in Texas, but no breeding records since 1960			
<b>Zone-tailed Hawk</b>	<i>Buteo albonotatus</i>		T
arid open country, including open deciduous or pine-oak woodland, mesa or mountain country, often near watercourses, and wooded canyons and tree-lined rivers along middle-slopes of desert mountains; nests in various habitats and sites, ranging from small trees in lower desert, giant cottonwoods in riparian areas, to mature conifers in high mountain regions			

### CRUSTACEANS

		Federal Status	State Status
<b>A cave obligate crustacean</b>	<i>Monodella texana</i>		
subaquatic, subterranean obligate; underground freshwater aquifers			

### FISHES

		Federal Status	State Status
<b>Guadalupe bass</b>	<i>Micropterus treculii</i>		
endemic to perennial streams of the Edward's Plateau region; introduced in Nueces River system			
<b>Toothless blindcat</b>	<i>Trogloglanis pattersoni</i>		T
troglobitic, blind catfish endemic to the San Antonio Pool of the Edward's Aquifer			
<b>Widemouth blindcat</b>	<i>Satan eurystomus</i>		T
troglobitic, blind catfish endemic to the San Antonio Pool of the Edward's Aquifer			

### INSECTS

		Federal Status	State Status
<b>A ground beetle</b>	<i>Rhadine exilis</i>	LE	
small, essentially eyeless ground beetle; karst features in north and northwest Bexar County			
<b>A ground beetle</b>	<i>Rhadine infernalis</i>	LE	
small, essentially eyeless ground beetle; karst features in north and northwest Bexar County			
<b>Helotes mold beetle</b>	<i>Batrisodes venyivi</i>	LE	
small, eyeless mold beetle; karst features in northwestern Bexar County and northeastern Medina County			

## BEXAR COUNTY

### INSECTS

Federal Status

State Status

#### **Manfreda giant-skipper**

*Stallingsia maculosus*

most skippers are small and stout-bodied; name derives from fast, erratic flight; at rest most skippers hold front and hind wings at different angles; skipper larvae are smooth, with the head and neck constricted; skipper larvae usually feed inside a leaf shelter and pupate in a cocoon made of leaves fastened together with silk

#### **Rawson's metalmark**

*Calephelis rawsoni*

moist areas in shaded limestone outcrops in central Texas, desert scrub or oak woodland in foothills, or along rivers elsewhere; larval hosts are *Eupatorium havanense*, *E. greggii*.

### MAMMALS

Federal Status

State Status

#### **Black bear**

*Ursus americanus*

T/SA;NL

T

bottomland hardwoods and large tracts of inaccessible forested areas; due to field characteristics similar to Louisiana Black Bear (LT, T), treat all east Texas black bears as federal and state listed Threatened

#### **Cave myotis bat**

*Myotis velifer*

colonial and cave-dwelling; also roosts in rock crevices, old buildings, carports, under bridges, and even in abandoned Cliff Swallow (*Hirundo pyrrhonota*) nests; roosts in clusters of up to thousands of individuals; hibernates in limestone caves of Edwards Plateau and gypsum cave of Panhandle during winter; opportunistic insectivore

#### **Ghost-faced bat**

*Mormoops megalophylla*

colonially roosts in caves, crevices, abandoned mines, and buildings; insectivorous; breeds late winter-early spring; single offspring born per year

#### **Gray wolf**

*Canis lupus*

LE

E

extirpated; formerly known throughout the western two-thirds of the state in forests, brushlands, or grasslands

#### **Plains spotted skunk**

*Spilogale putorius interrupta*

catholic; open fields, prairies, croplands, fence rows, farmyards, forest edges, and woodlands; prefers wooded, brushy areas and tallgrass prairie

#### **Red wolf**

*Canis rufus*

LE

E

extirpated; formerly known throughout eastern half of Texas in brushy and forested areas, as well as coastal prairies

### MOLLUSKS

Federal Status

State Status

#### **Creeper (squawfoot)**

*Strophitus undulatus*

small to large streams, prefers gravel or gravel and mud in flowing water; Colorado, Guadalupe, San Antonio, Neches (historic), and Trinity (historic) River basins



## BEXAR COUNTY

### MOLLUSKS

		Federal Status	State Status
<b>False spike mussel</b>	<i>Quadrula mitchelli</i>		T
possibly extirpated in Texas; probably medium to large rivers; substrates varying from mud through mixtures of sand, gravel and cobble; one study indicated water lilies were present at the site; Rio Grande, Brazos, Colorado, and Guadalupe (historic) river basins			
<b>Golden orb</b>	<i>Quadrula aurea</i>	C	T
sand and gravel in some locations and mud at others; found in lentic and lotic; Guadalupe, San Antonio, Lower San Marcos, and Nueces River basins			
<b>Mimic cavesnail</b>	<i>Phreatodrobia imitata</i>		
subaquatic; only known from two wells penetrating the Edwards Aquifer			
<b>Texas fatmucket</b>	<i>Lampsilis bracteata</i>	C	T
streams and rivers on sand, mud, and gravel substrates; intolerant of impoundment; broken bedrock and course gravel or sand in moderately flowing water; Colorado and Guadalupe River basins			
<b>Texas pimpleback</b>	<i>Quadrula petrina</i>	C	T
mud, gravel and sand substrates, generally in areas with slow flow rates; Colorado and Guadalupe river basins			

### REPTILES

		Federal Status	State Status
<b>Spot-tailed earless lizard</b>	<i>Holbrookia lacerata</i>		
central and southern Texas and adjacent Mexico; moderately open prairie-brushland; fairly flat areas free of vegetation or other obstructions, including disturbed areas; eats small invertebrates; eggs laid underground			
<b>Texas garter snake</b>	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis annectens</i>		
wet or moist microhabitats are conducive to the species occurrence, but is not necessarily restricted to them; hibernates underground or in or under surface cover; breeds March-August			
<b>Texas horned lizard</b>	<i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>		T
open, arid and semi-arid regions with sparse vegetation, including grass, cactus, scattered brush or scrubby trees; soil may vary in texture from sandy to rocky; burrows into soil, enters rodent burrows, or hides under rock when inactive; breeds March-September			
<b>Texas indigo snake</b>	<i>Drymarchon melanurus erebennus</i>		T
Texas south of the Guadalupe River and Balcones Escarpment; thornbush-chaparral woodlands of south Texas, in particular dense riparian corridors; can do well in suburban and irrigated croplands if not molested or indirectly poisoned; requires moist microhabitats, such as rodent burrows, for shelter			
<b>Texas tortoise</b>	<i>Gopherus berlandieri</i>		T
open brush with a grass understory is preferred; open grass and bare ground are avoided; when inactive occupies shallow depressions at base of bush or cactus, sometimes in underground burrows or under objects; longevity greater than 50 years; active March-November; breeds April-November			

## BEXAR COUNTY

### REPTILES

		Federal Status	State Status
<b>Timber/Canebrake rattlesnake</b>	<i>Crotalus horridus</i>		T
swamps, floodplains, upland pine and deciduous woodlands, riparian zones, abandoned farmland; limestone bluffs, sandy soil or black clay; prefers dense ground cover, i.e. grapevines or palmetto			

### PLANTS

		Federal Status	State Status
<b>Big red sage</b>	<i>Salvia pentstemonoides</i>		
Texas endemic; moist to seasonally wet, steep limestone outcrops on seeps within canyons or along creek banks; occasionally on clayey to silty soils of creek banks and terraces, in partial shade to full sun; basal leaves conspicuous for much of the year; flowering June-October			
<b>Bracted twistflower</b>	<i>Streptanthus bracteatus</i>	C	
Texas endemic; shallow, well-drained gravelly clays and clay loams over limestone in oak juniper woodlands and associated openings, on steep to moderate slopes and in canyon bottoms; several known soils include Tarrant, Brackett, or Speck over Edwards, Glen Rose, and Walnut geologic formations; populations fluctuate widely from year to year, depending on winter rainfall; flowering mid April-late May, fruit matures and foliage withers by early summer			
<b>Correll's false dragon-head</b>	<i>Physostegia correllii</i>		
wet, silty clay loams on streamsides, in creek beds, irrigation channels and roadside drainage ditches; or seepy, mucky, sometimes gravelly soils along riverbanks or small islands in the Rio Grande; or underlain by Austin Chalk limestone along gently flowing spring-fed creek in central Texas; flowering May-September			
<b>Elmendorf's onion</b>	<i>Allium elmendorfii</i>		
Texas endemic; grassland openings in oak woodlands on deep, loose, well-drained sands; in Coastal Bend, on Pleistocene barrier island ridges and Holocene Sand Sheet that support live oak woodlands; to the north it occurs in post oak-black hickory-live oak woodlands over Queen City and similar Eocene formations; one anomalous specimen found on Llano Uplift in wet pockets of granitic loam; flowering March-April, May			
<b>Hill Country wild-mercury</b>	<i>Argythamnia aphoroides</i>		
Texas endemic; mostly in bluestem-grama grasslands associated with plateau live oak woodlands on shallow to moderately deep clays and clay loams over limestone on rolling uplands, also in partial shade of oak-juniper woodlands in gravelly soils on rocky limestone slopes; flowering April-May with fruit persisting until midsummer			
<b>Parks' jointweed</b>	<i>Polygonella parksii</i>		
Texas endemic; mostly found on deep, loose, whitish sand blowouts (unstable, deep, xeric, sandhill barrens) in Post Oak Savanna landscapes over the Carrizo and Sparta formations; also occurs in early successional grasslands, along right-of-ways, and on mechanically disturbed areas; flowering June-late October or September-November			
<b>Sandhill woollywhite</b>	<i>Hymenopappus carrizoanus</i>		

**BEXAR COUNTY**

**PLANTS**

Federal Status      State Status

Texas endemic; disturbed or open areas in grasslands and post oak woodlands on deep sands derived from the Carrizo Sand and similar Eocene formations; flowering April-June

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